

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT"—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 12.

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THE Fourteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March, and continue four months.

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SAMUEL C. MAJOR, President of the Board of Trustees.

Fayette, Feb. 13, 1851.

GLASGOW HOUSE.

THIS House is now open and ready for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited.

C. H. GUYER, Proprietor.

General Stage Office, kept at the Glasgow House.

Glasgow, Missouri, Dec. 5, 1850.

CHAS. H. MILTON,

(SUCCESSOR TO THOS. ANDREWS.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN IRON STOVES AND HOLLOWWARE, manufacturer of Copper, Japaned and plain Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, No. 72 North Second street, a few doors south of the Monroe House, sign of the Gilt Stove, has constantly on hand a variety of the heaviest and best constructed Cooking Stoves; also Coal and Wood heating stoves. Particular attention paid to the selection of the best material and manufacture of Ware for the city or country trade. All work fully guaranteed. The subscriber would respectfully announce to his old customers, as well as the former patrons of Thomas Andrews, that he is fully prepared to fill all orders in the shortest possible time, and on the most reasonable terms; and hopes by proper attention to his business to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

St. Louis, Feb. 13—6m.

WM. WIGHTMAN,

Wholesale dealer in Groceries & Woodware. Corner Commercial & Locust Sts.

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HAS FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES a large and general assortment of Staple and fancy Groceries, with a great variety of Woodware, which he offers at the lowest market rates. Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his assortment.

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In addition to our usual large supply of Mill stones, Bolting cloths, Saw Mill iron, screen wire and TOBACCO IMPROVED PORTABLE MILLS &c.

We have the sole agency for the sale of Rubber Belting—the cheapest and best Belting for Elevators, &c., and will not stretch. Rubber Packing—the best article known for making tight steam joints. Rubber Hose—cheaper and better than leather for conducting water. Machine stretched Leather Belting. Lace Leather, &c. &c.

ALSO—IRON PROOF STAFFS—one of which every Merchant Mill should have.

G. & C. TODD, No. 217 Main St. St. Louis, Feb. 6, 1851—1f.

THE TIMES

Plank Road Charter.

An act to incorporate the Fayette and Glasgow Plank Road Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

§ 1. That a company of subscribers to be raised as hereinafter directed, be, and they are hereby constituted, and declared a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the "Fayette and Glasgow Plank Road Company," for the purpose of owning, constructing and managing a plank road from the town of Fayette, to the city of Glasgow, in the county of Howard; and for such purposes the said company is hereby authorized and empowered to have, and receive, purchase and possess, enjoy and retain, lands, goods and chattels, and effects of any kind, and to any amount necessary to carry into effect the objects of the incorporation, and the same to sell and convey at pleasure, to sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all courts having competent jurisdiction to have and use a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure; to ordain, and establish such rules, regulations and by-laws, as may be necessary for the well being of the incorporation, subject however to the restrictions, and limitations contained in the act.

§ 2. The capital stock of said company, shall not exceed eighty thousand dollars; to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each.

§ 3. Books for the subscription of the capital stock shall be opened at Fayette under the direction of Weston F. Birch, Lewis Criglar, Adam Hendrix and John T. Cleveland, or any two of them; and at Glasgow under the direction of William R. Barton, F. A. Savage, Thomas Shackelford and John H. Estill, or any two of them; and as soon as the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be subscribed, the said company may organize, by the election of a President and six directors; provided, that the construction of said road, shall not be commenced until twenty thousand dollars shall have been subscribed.

§ 4. That all the provisions of an act (except as herein provided) entitled "an act to incorporate the Glasgow and Huntsville Plank Road Company," so far as the same are applicable, including the rates of toll per mile, as well as every thing else, shall apply to the Fayette and Glasgow Plank Road Company.

This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Feb. 17, 1851.

From the Jefferson Inquirer.

THE CLOSING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

We cannot refrain from again recurring to the scenes which transpired in the Senate, in order to show what mischief can be visited upon the country by the conduct of one or two men. None can doubt the importance of the passage of the law as recommended by the Governor, in reference to the Congressional elections. The message will be found in this week's paper, and will speak for itself.

The bill to which the Governor refers, encountered violent opposition in the House of Representatives, and from the same political quarter was defeated in the Senate. In the House more than two-thirds were in favor of the bill, and consequently, the faction opposed to it could accomplish nothing. When the question was about to be taken on its final passage, we saw a number leave their seats, in order to have it shown that there was not a quorum present to vote, but seeing this would not avail, and that a quorum would remain, they returned again, and Mr. Robinson, of Boone, who was one of those who fled from the Hall of the House, returned and voted with the majority, for upon the announcement by the Speaker, that the bill had passed, Mr. R. rose and said he had voted with the majority, and therefore had a right to move a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and so made the motion to reconsider. But his motion

was laid on the table, and there the matter ended in the House. In the Senate, owing to the fact that many Senators had left for home, and that a quorum only remained to close up the business, when the bill was reported from the House and called up, it had to be read on three several days, unless the rule requiring it should be suspended; and it required two-thirds of Senators present to do this, and that being the last day of the session, the motion to suspend was put and failed. About this juncture of affairs, the Governor was called on by the usual joint committee, to know if he had any further communications to make. The Governor, in reply, sent in the message to which we have referred. After the message was read, the Senate took up the bill and made an effort to pass it—two-thirds voting to suspend the rule. The bill was read a second time, the rule suspended again, read a third time, and was about to be put upon its passage, when Mr. Jackson, of Howard, moved its indefinite postponement, and called for the yeas and nays. Before the vote was taken, he, with Mr. Jackson of Randolph, and Mr. White left the Senate, or got without the bar, where they could not be forced to vote. Mr. Roberts was also outside the bar, but voted. Yet by the fleeing of the other three, a quorum did not vote, and of course Mr. Jackson's own motion failed. There being no quorum, a call of the Senate was moved, and upon that call those Senators who had fled returned within the bar, and answered to their names. A quorum being present, the Senate was about to pass the bill; but when the vote was taken, these same Senators absented themselves again, and left the Senate without a quorum. In this way the passage of the bill was defeated, although two-thirds of the Senators present were in favor of its passage.

As to the motives for defeating this bill, there are various conjectures. In the House the friends of Mr. Green, though they did not do it publicly upon the floor, yet were heard to say that they intended to have this Congressional district as it now is, in order that Mr. Green might have a chance for Congress in 1852. We learn that his friends actually offered to members, when they thought they had defeated the bill in the House that they would now let the districts remain as they are, and they would join in the passage of a law giving to the State additional members, under the new apportionment, by general ticket. This same faction had learned that the people of St. Louis would force Old Bullion into the field, for Congress, and they hoped by keeping the districts as they now are, to thwart his purposes. This is but a forlorn hope, for it will be greatly better for the Democratic party, and will afford Col. Benton an opportunity of going among the sterling Democracy of the southeast, by the district remaining as it is. There is no part of the State in which he has been more slandered and misrepresented, than in that quarter of the State, and we very much mistake his energy and determination if he does not visit that portion of the State, even though it might not be in his Congressional district.

The object of this whole movement we have no doubt, was to produce difficulty and discord in the State knowing that in the smooth tide and current of events, the bolters from the Democratic party, headed by a few defunct politicians, had but little to expect. But with the difficulties thrown in the way, allowing the people to elect only five members in Congress, when we will probably be entitled to seven, it was possible they might make something by it.

Late advices from Yucatan state that the Spanish authorities had given up the government to the British. A battle had been fought between the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala, in which the former came off victorious.

Fashionable society has generally but two faults—first in being hollow-headed, and secondly, hollow-hearted.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS PRESS.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.

Cairo, March 6—7 P. M.

The steamer Oregon burst her second boiler, on the 2d inst., in the afternoon. She was heading island No. 52, and was under full headway.

The Oregon was a Louisville boat, and heavily freighted for New Orleans, besides having a large number of passengers.

The entire upper works of her forward cabin were carried away. About sixty persons were killed and wounded.

The wreck caught fire immediately, and the loss of life would have been greater than ever before occurring on the Mississippi had it not been for the timely arrival of the steamer Iniquity, which was lying within sight of the awful disaster.

The Clerk's office and safe, together with all the papers of the boat were blown away and not recovered.

The boat is a total loss. The first Clerk, Mr. George Brown, was in his office at the time, and was killed instantly with many others.

The wreck lies in very deep water, and we understand later that the John Adams.

Capt. Lee of the steamer Iniquity, rendered all possible aid to the sufferers, and received 25 of the wounded on board, giving them all the comfort in his power. Eleven of that number died ere he reached Memphis, and others not expected to live.

The loss of life and the extent of the disaster has not yet been ascertained. Bodies were found afar from the place of explosion, and one body on the river bank some distance off.

The Oregon was in the Louisville and N. O. boats trade, and was owned and commanded by Capt. Edw. Montgomery, of Louisville. The loss is very heavy on him, the Oregon being a new boat, and was very popular as a passenger boat, and the popularity of the captain secured for her prospects of ultimate success.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The chair called the Senate to order, and ordered the galleries to be closed. Mr. Butler said, that before the galleries were closed, he had a resolution to submit to the Senate.

The Chair said this was an Executive session, and no business could be transacted with open doors.

Mr. Badger appealed from that decision.

Mr. Cooper said, before further action, I wish to announce that my colleague, Mr. Broadhead, is present.

Mr. Broadhead then presented his credentials, and took the oath of office.

Mr. Clay observed that if no business could be done with open doors, how can the Senator be sworn in?

A long debate followed. Messrs. Walker and Bright sustained the decision of the Chair, and Messrs. Clay, Badger, Rusk, Ashton, Mangum and others opposed it. The resolution was then withdrawn and the journal of yesterday read.

Mr. Badger submitted his resolution.

Mr. Bright objected to its reception.

The Chair decided that the resolution could be read, it was received, directing that each Senator be supplied with twelve copies of the Congressional Globe for the last two sessions.

Mr. Berrien, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President informed them that he would communicate immediately.

Mr. Bright appealed from the decision of the Chair allowing resolutions to be received; the appeal was debated and the Chair sustained—yeas 41, nays 3.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the next session of the Senate a statement of the navigation and commerce between the United States and countries with whom we have no treaties of reciprocity since 1821, particularly with France, Spain, Portugal and Hayti. Resolution was laid over.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at next session the number of steamers, persons employed thereon in each collection district, arranging ocean steamers in distinct classes. Laid over.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution, reappointing Mr. Jefferson Davis as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Adopted.

Mr. Foster offered a resolution directing Ritchie's contract, and documents containing the decisions of the Supreme Court, presented by him for the Senate, to be referred to the Attorney General, and that he be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, whatever the Attorney General should award him for printing that document; also, for all printing done for the Senate during the Thirty-first Congress; that Ritchie be paid out of the contingent fund half the price of 1819. Laid over.

Mr. Downes offered a resolution, calling on the Department of War to furnish the Senate with the reports of the surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. Mangum offered a resolution, that 2000 extra copies of Epy's report on Meteorology be given to Professor Epy—laid over.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 6 P. M.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate, by the President, among them the following: J. B. Kerr, of Maryland, Minister to Bogota; Mr. Early, of Washington, Commissioner of Public Buildings; G. T. Curtis, Patent Office, vice Eubank; Hon. R. T. Schenck, Minister to Brazil; Mr. Hammond, Postmaster, Lancaster, Pa.; Mr. Barker, of State Department, Charge to Copenhagen.

I have reliable information that the Whig members of the Pennsylvania legislature met in secret caucus, a few days ago, and with great unanimity, the compromise men leading, and nominated Gen. Winfield Scott as Whig candidate for the Presidency—subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

Mr. Arthur T. Hopkins, of Penn., and James Harlan, of Kentucky, have been named as commissioners to settle California land titles in general.

Mr. Schenck's nominations, it is said, has not yet been sent in.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the following treaties: one with Switzerland, negotiated by Mr. Mann, with a unanimous recommendation in its favor, one clause only excepted; one with Portugal, which country offers to pay a carmen sum, and leave the disputed portion to be settled by arbitrators. Its ratification was unanimously recommended—one with Mexico, which country agrees to permit the Tehuantepec railroad to be constructed and appropriate seven leagues of land on each side of the proposed line, for the purpose. It also extends to American citizens special privileges with Mexicans. The report of the Committee is unanimous.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.

We are in receipt of advices from Mexico of the 15th ult. Some lawless bands of Americans had been committing great outrages in Chihuahua—Yucatan was in a most desperate state. The war between the whites and Indians was still carried on, but the whites lacked means to prosecute it successfully.

A fire broke out at midnight in Bank's Arcade, one of the largest buildings in the city; it was partially consumed, also, several stores and offices. The fire communicated to the office of the Commercial Bulletin, adjoining; which, with its contents, excepting the books, was entirely destroyed.

Arrival of the Pacific.

New York, March 6.

The Pacific arrived at her dock at 6 o'clock this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The Franklin arrived off Cowes on Tuesday afternoon, in a passage of less than twelve days.

The British ministry have all resigned.

In Manchester business was more active.

The surplus revenue for the year was £4,400,000, nearly half of which is proposed to be applied to pay the national debt.

The American Minister and lady had a splendid reception on Tuesday.

The Catholics of England and Ireland have a formidable agitation against the ministerial measures in reference to their religion.

ENGLAND.

A Cabinet council was held on the 21st, after which Lord John Russell tendered his resignation, and now holds no office till another government can be formed.

In the Commons, Mr. Loch King moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise with English and Welsh countries analogous to the franchise of the boroughs. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, and he was left in a large minority—100 against 50.

FRANCE.

Most rigorous remonstrances are being made by the government of the President against the entrance of Austria, with all her States, into the Germanic confederation. Nothing is talked of in diplomatic circles but protocols, ultimatus and caucus bells. With regard to this question, the tone of the Elysée is warlike, and that of the organs of the Assembly is vehemently opposed to all demonstrations of energy on the part of the Executive.

The French government has sent considerable reinforcements to the army in Rome, so as to put the expedition on a war footing.

The council of war, sitting at Lyons, has withdrawn a number of persons belonging to a secret society.

The President of the Republic was engaged on Monday in receiving deputations on the subject of national improvement.

Lists have been opened at Paris for a subscription for the President, notwithstanding his wish to the contrary.

GERMANY.

Austria and Prussia intend to monopolize the military system and occupy the most important positions in Germany. These proceedings are beginning to excite alarm among the powers of Europe. The extension of military power is looked upon as a direct violation of the treaty of 1815; of course all the States of Germany will be swamped. Hesse Cassel has no hope, and Hamburg is filled with soldiers.

It is said that the President Committee is about terminating its debates, and the plenary meetings will then commence.

The central executive power is on the point of being established, and Prince Schwartzberg and Baron Montefiore are preparing for another interview at Dresden.

TURKEY.

There is a probability of a war between Turkey and Egypt. The Sultan desires the Pacha to reduce his forces; the Pacha refuses and augments them. Accounts have been received at Constantinople of the defeat of the Arabs by the Turks near Bagdad. The Turks have likewise obtained several advantages in Hindostan.

The blockade of Comos has commenced.

ITALY.

Rumors of a serious revolt in the spring are very current.

EXTRA SESSION OF SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The journal of yesterday being read, Mr. Miller moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. Badger opposed the motion, insisting on disposing of the morning's business.

Mr. Mason desired to submit a resolution.

Mr. Miller's motion prevailed, and the Senate went into executive session, after which adjourned.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 7.

The steamer North America, from Chagres with California dates has arrived.

She brings \$45,000 in gold, in the hands of passengers.

The North America brings two hundred and twenty passengers.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, arrived at Chagres 22d ult.

The choice of Senator was between Col. Fremont and Butler King; the election was to take place in two or three days; it was thought that Col. Fremont was gaining ground.

The steamer John Tompkins from Sacramento for San Francisco, burst her boiler on the 31st January, killing the second engineer and scalding several others.

Much sickness prevails on the Isthmus, but it is not of a malignant character.

The scarcity of rain materially embarrassed operations in the dry diggings; the miners, thus far, have occupied themselves in throwing up dirt, ready to take advantage of the first rain; it is said that a few days of rain will enable them to collect an immense amount of gold, which being immediately thrown into the hands of traders, will give credit to the miners for stores, and have the effect at once of reviving business throughout the country. Improvements were daily on the increase.

The gold digging operations on the Yuba have been very successful.

The people of San Jose, notwithstanding the vote in the Senate, have no idea of giving up the removal of the seat of government from that place.

Business at Sacramento City was excessively dull, but a good trade was anticipated in the spring.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24 January. There is no news of importance. A pest has been established at Honolulu, under the late postage treaty with the United States.

Boston, March 7.

The Daily Advertiser, published this morn., contains a communication from George C. Curtis, explanatory of and sustaining his position, and saying that the recent negro riot was an act of lawless war against the United States, and therefore that the participants therein were guilty of high treason, of which the penalty is death.

The Common Council last night appointed a committee of thirteen to write to President Fillmore and invite him to visit Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The journal was read.

Mr. Hunter offered a resolution directing the members of the Cabinet to report to the next session to propose some plan to classify clerks in the departments, and for a fair and impartial examination of candidates for clerkships, devising means for their promotion; the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson Davis offered a resolution of inquiry whether the President's signature had been obtained in due form of law to a bill for the relief of the American Colonization Society. Laid over.

Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

SILVER COIN.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday, says:

"The trade in silver coin is much less active than it has been, and the premium paid for it in gold nearly one per cent. less than a fortnight ago. Three and a half per cent. has been freely paid for new American halves—now, two and a quarter and two and a half are about current rates. The article is becoming daily much more current in our small retail trade, and now passes comparatively free from hand to hand. Old and worn American halves and quarters command not more than one per cent. premium, a price hardly worth the trouble of saving them up for sale."

A Father wishing to dissuade his daughter from all thoughts of matrimony, quoted the words "She who marries doeth well; but she who marries not, doeth better." The daughter meekly replied, "Father I am content to do well; let those do better who can."